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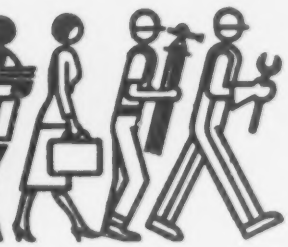
Vets Work



MAY, 1982

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

publication of the

Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

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INTRODUCTION

Vets Work is a special report focusing on North Carolina's veterans and their role in the labor market. The characteristics of veterans in the population and civilian labor force as well as services rendered to veterans by the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina are presented.

This report is designed to aid planners involved with employment and training programs to better serve the veteran target group. Also, hopefully, others interested in the veterans will find this report informative and will obtain a clearer picture of the veterans' situation.

Throughout this report, veterans are defined as males. Nearly 98 percent of all veterans in civilian life are men, and approximately 40 percent of all adult men are veterans. Also, conclusions and inferences drawn from veteran data are more consistent when applied to the male population. Information on female veterans is both limited and unreliable because they are such a small portion of the population. However, a new initiative of the Department of Labor, that has been given a priority status by the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment, should assist female veterans seeking skill training and employment.

The purpose of this report is to present information on the participation of veterans in the North Carolina labor market, highlighting veteran characteristics in population, problems encountered by veteran job seekers and federal and state programs designed to assist the veterans' transition into the civilian labor market.

Even though it has been almost seven years since the United States has been actively involved in military combat, the effects of wartime service remain for thousands of veterans, particularly Vietnam era veterans. For this reason, and as a form of reward for those who served their country, the federal government has continually demonstrated a commitment to veterans through the development of programs of outreach and assistance. Even during peacetime new programs have been developed to aid and encourage job development for veterans.

Veterans, because of the special problems they may confront when seeking employment, present a challenge to the North Carolina Employment Security Commission. Within the Employment Service system there is a legislatively mandated policy of veterans' preference, and there are several programs designed to specifically assist disabled veterans.

While there is a sufficient amount of data available to analyze the veteran related activities within the North Carolina Employment Security Commission, there is little additional information available to describe the status of veterans within the labor force of North Carolina. Most data on vets are available only on a national basis. Specific state data that are available come primarily from Census of Population or the Veterans Administration (VA).

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS FACING VETERANS

It is generally understood that people leaving military service encounter problems finding employment. The problems are most acute immediately following discharge but are not restricted to that period. In fact, at this printing there are more Vietnam era veterans unemployed in the U. S. than ever before, probably reflecting their relative lack of seniority in the labor force as a result of their delayed entry into that body. Their lack of seniority, current economic conditions, and the time honored "last-in/first-out" maxim, have served to almost triple the number of unemployed Vietnam-era veterans over the past two years.

While other veteran groups in the population may encounter problems, these are most likely the same problems faced by nonveteran groups with similiar socio-economic and demographic backgrounds. For example, some World War II veterans in the labor force are presently feeling the effects of age discrimination in the labor market. They are being passed over for promotion or refused employment when a younger person is available. This is a situation that affects veterans and nonveterans alike.

By far the most significant barriers to employment are currently faced by Vietnam era veterans who fought in an extremely unpopular war and returned home to a weakening economy. Because of these factors the benefits offered to these veterans were not as generous as those available to their predecessors. As a result many found it hard to reenter the civilian labor force upon discharge. This is not to say that the Vietnam era veteran is any less motiviated or less valuable than previous veterans or others entering or reentering the labor market.

Members of minority groups, the young and the disabled have a difficult time finding employment; veterans with these characteristics encounter acute problems in the labor market. Although younger veterans (those aged 25-29) constitute a small and declining portion of the Vietnam era veteran population, their jobless rate well exceeds that for nonveterans of similiar age. The young generally have a hard time finding employment due to a lack of experience and employer prejudices. The young veteran, however, is at a disadvantage compared with his nonveteran counterpart. Young nonveterans have been in the labor market long enough to have gained work experience. Often, too, the veteran has been trained in an occupation with skills that are not easily transferrable to the civilian labor market.

Disabled veterans, like other handicapped individuals, have difficulty finding employment due to such factors as fear on the employers' part of hampered performance by the veteran. According to the Veterans Administration, the disabled veteran has a significantly higher unemployment rate than the nonveteran; and is more likely to drop out of the labor force; and often will accept a job with lower pay. While the disabled veteran is commonly pictured as an amputee or a blind man, the truth is that only six percent of disabled Vietnam era veterans fit this category. The most common service connected disabilities are bone and joint impairments (31 percent), psychiatric and neurological disorders (20 percent) and muscle injuries (12 percent).

VETERANS IN THE POPULATION

On March 31, 1981, there were 621,000 veterans living in North Carolina according to estimates from the Veterans Administration. The war veterans totalled 532,000 with 206,000 listed as veterans of the Vietnam era and 112,000 as veterans of the Korean conflict. The World War II veterans numbered 236,000 and World War I, 9,000. When the Vietnam era and post Vietnam era veteran population estimates are combined, this group accounts for 37 percent of the veteran population in North Carolina.

North Carolina Veteran Population

	1960	1970	1981
Total population	4,556,200	5,084,400	5,874,429
Total veterans	464,000	589,000	621,000
Veterans as percent of total population	10.2	11.6	10.6
Vietnam	-	100,000	206,000
Korea	86,000	103,000	112,000
World War II	266,000	262,000	236,000
World War I	44,000	28,000	9,000

Source: Veterans Administration; Bureau of Census; and N. C. Department of Administration

The VA estimated 30,129,000 veterans were living as of March 31, 1981, all but one percent of whom resided in the United States. Veterans of World War II were the largest group, accounting for about two of every five veterans. Their age averaged 60 years. Vietnam era comprised the second largest sector, 30 percent of the total, while those who participated in the Korean conflict made up nearly one-fifth of the overall veteran count. World War I veterans numbered 482,000 as of the end of March, 1981, all of whom were at least 75 years of age, with an average age of 84.9 years. Peacetime veterans accounted for 13 percent of the total number.

Nine states had veteran populations that exceeded one million. Collectively, these nine states accounted for slightly over half of all these veterans living in the U. S. as of March 31, 1981.

The overall veteran population grew dramatically after World War II; however, growth in the total count, following the Vietnam era, in May of 1975 has been much slower. It is anticipated that the veteran population will actually begin to decline somewhat in the near future as the large group of World War II veterans diminishes more rapidly. As with the general civilian population, the average age of veterans is expected to continue on an upward trend in the coming years.

VETERANS IN THE LABOR FORCE

Published labor force data on veterans for the most part, deal with Vietnam era veterans on a national level. The young Vietnam veteran entering or reentering the civilian labor force continues to have problems which require special attention, especially employment services.

The unemployment record of Vietnam era veterans in 1981 showed a small increase over the previous year, rising to 6.2 percent from 6.0 in 1980.

According to data from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the civilian noninstitutional population of 25 to 39 year old Vietnam era veterans averaged 7.3 million in 1981. Of this total, 7.0 million, or 96 percent were in the civilian labor force, and 6.6 million were employed, up 22,000 from 1980. (See Table 1 in appendix). Their unemployed total of 437,000 was 17,000 more than 1980.

Some variation in unemployment rates did occur among age groups within the broader category. Among the 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 year old veterans, unemployment rates of 5.8 and 4.7 percent, respectively, were up from 1980, but the rate for 25 to 29 year old veterans was down from 10.0 to 9.9 percent.

The 1981 jobless rate for veterans aged 25 to 39, was virtually the same as that of their nonveteran counterparts. Within specific age categories, it was only in the 30 to 34 year old age group that veterans' unemployment was lower than that of nonveterans--5.8 versus 5.9 percent (See Table 1).

With the Vietnam era long since terminated and the number of military separations for persons with Vietnam service, therefore, considerably diminished, younger veterans have been rapidly declining both in number and as a proportion of all Vietnam era veterans.

Despite their diminishing numbers, young Vietnam era veterans continue to be overrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed (See Table 1 in appendix). In 1981 the 25 to 29 year old veterans in the noninstitutional population comprised only 20 percent of all Vietnam veterans, but their unemployed total of 137,000 accounted for one-third of the veteran jobless total. The jobless rate for these youngest Vietnam veterans, 9.9 percent, was little changed from the 10.0 percent for 1980.

In comparison, young nonveterans had lower rates of joblessness than their veteran peers. Thus, nonveterans in the 25 to 29 year-old age range had an unemployment rate of 7.5 percent in 1981. Also, for black and other minorities, the unemployment gap was similar in this age range as indicated in Table 1 in the appendix.

The gap between veteran and nonveteran jobless rates among 25 to 29 year olds has been attributed, in part, to the fact that younger nonveterans have been in the labor market longer than their veteran counterparts and are thus better established in jobs. This difference will disappear however, with both increasing age and elapsed time following the date of discharge.

Black veterans, as well as nonveterans, have much higher unemployment rates than do their white counterparts. The unemployment rate for 25 to 39 year old black (and other racial minority) veterans averaged 10.5 percent in 1981, almost twice the 5.8 percent rate for white veterans. This large disparity occurred in each of the three 5-year age groups comprising the total, with the largest jobless rate gap occurring among 25 to 29 year olds (See Table 1).

SERVICES PROVIDED VETERANS BY JOB SERVICE

The North Carolina Employment Security Commission is mandated to provide services to veterans on a priority basis. During fiscal year 1981, veterans received priority in all significant service areas. Priority has been defined by the U. S. Department of Labor as simply the provision of services to veterans before the provision of such services to nonveterans.

During FY 1981, 647,780 individuals were registered for work with the Job Service. Of these, 85,557 (13 percent) were veterans, 36,531 of whom had served during the Vietnam era, and 4,809 were disabled.

Slightly over 43 percent of the available veterans were referred to at least one job and over 22 percent placed in a job. Most placements were in permanent jobs, over 80 percent at a wage of $3.50 or more per hour. Over one-half of those placed in jobs received $4.00 or more per hour. The average starting salary offered to all veterans placed by the Job Service during FY 1981 was $4.30 per hour. The average of all applicants placed in jobs was $3.79 per hour.

There were 31,748 veterans for whom job development contacts were made in FY 1981, representing slightly over 37 percent of all veterans available for services. The rate of job development contacts for nonveterans was 13 percent, indicating veteran priority in this service area. In addition, 7.9 percent of the veterans were counselled as compared to 5.8 percent for nonveterans.

VETERANS TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Since the post-Revolutionary War days, the United States and individual states have had various programs designed to aid veterans. Originally, bonus money was given to help the veteran resettle. Present day programs are far more complicated than those of earlier times and most have their basis in Federal law. In 1933 one of the provisions of the Wagner Peyser Act established a system of public employment offices responsible for maintaining a veterans' service "to be devoted to securing employment for veterans."

Title 38, United States Code, Section 2002, requires: "an effective (1) job and job training counselling service program; (2) employment placement service program; and (3) job training placement program for eligible veterans and eligible persons...so as to provide such veterans and persons the maximum of employment and training opportunities through existing programs, coordinating and merger of programs, and implementation of new programs." This is the legal basis for present day programs which provide priority services to all veterans and other eligible persons over nonveterans.

Under the Vietnam era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act and other amendments to Title 38, the Secretary of Labor, through an Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment, has the responsibility to formulate, implement and monitor policies and programs affecting the unemployment, job training, employment or reeemployment and job placement of veterans.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE (VES)

Established by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, the VES works with the North Carolina Job Service to provide veterans with employment services such as testing, counselling, and job referral. As an indicator of priority services, as required by law, each Job Service local office and the state must meet certain administrative goals. For example, the ratio of veteran applicants placed in jobs relative to the total veteran new applications and renewals must exceed the same ratio for nonveterans by at least ten percent. Similar compliance indicators exist for counselling and job development. The indicators used for disabled veterans and Vietnam era veterans are higher than for other veterans to encourage additional priority in services provided these veterans.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEN (UCX)

The UCX program provides unemployment benefits for eligible veterans while they are seeking employment. State employment security agencies take claims and pay benefits from Federal funds to veterans under the same terms and conditions and in the same amounts provided by the unemployment compensation law of the state in which the veteran files his or her initial claim. To be eligible for UCX benefits an individual must have 365 days or more of continuous active service, or have been discharged earlier because of an actual service-incurred injury or disability. With respect to that service, the individual:

1. Was discharged or released under honorable conditions
2. did not resign or voluntarily leave the service and
3. was not released or discharged for cause as defined by the Department of Defense.

VETERANS REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Since 1940, Federal statutes have entitled veterans to return to their prior job in the position and with the seniority, status and rate of pay they would have achieved if their employment had not been interrupted by military service. The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 extended this coverage to employment in state and local governments. Veterans can get assistance in exercising their rights through the U. S. Department of Labor's Labor-Management Services Administration.

APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

The National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 authorized the U. S. Department of Labor to promote labor standards that safeguard the welfare of apprentices and to guide, assist and improve apprenticeship. A major objective of this program today is to provide unemployed Vietnam era veterans with maximum apprenticeship opportunities. The Veterans' Administration accepts a registered apprenticeship program as meeting the criteria for granting educational Veterans' Administration benefits to eligible registered veterans.

The Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has initiated a "Women in Apprenticeship" program. The program is designed to eliminate the artificial barriers to non-traditional occupations for women and assist in gaining for women greater access to apprenticeable occupations. Since the Employment Security Commission primarily through the local Veterans Employment Representatives, works closely with the State Approving Agency (NCDOL) on the overall apprenticeship program, the local Job Service offices anticipate an active role in promoting apprenticeship opportunities for women veterans.

MANDATORY LISTING OF JOB OPENINGS

In order to generate more job opportunities for Vietnam era and disabled veterans, President Nixon issued an Executive Order in 1971 which mandated that Federal contractors list their job openings with Job Service offices in their area. The provisions of this order were strengthened by the enactment of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act. This gave the order a legislative mandate and added the requirement that Federal contractors give special emphasis to the employment of both Vietnam era and disabled veterans. Enforcement of compliance with the affirmative action requirements of the Act is the responsibility of the U. S. Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. The following table shows the number of veterans placed in mandatory openings listed with the Job Service in North Carolina during FY 1981.

New Hires from Mandatory Openings FY 1981

Total number of hires	24,496
Total veterans	5,352
Vietnam Era	2,637
Special disabled	163

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

Undoubtedly, the program with the greatest potential for helping severely disabled veterans is the VA's Vocational Rehabilitaion Program. Under this program an eligible veteran may receive counselling designed to help him develop an obtainable and suitable job goal. The financial support available through this program is greater than under other assistance programs. To qualify, a veteran must have at least 30 percent combined VA disability rating unless he can show that this disability is a pronounced employment handicap. For veterans with less than 30 percent disability, the GI Education Bill is available to offset some of the cost of further education. Veterans completing training under the VA's Vocational Rehabilitation program are the highest priority applicants the Job Service's Disabled Veterans Outreach Program staff.

DISABLED VETERAN OUTREACH PROGRAM (DVOP)

A DVOP staff comprised of disabled veterans was hired to identify other disabled veterans in need of job services. The DVOP staff works with the VA, veterans organizations and other groups to find disabled veterans and help them to take advantage of benefits and services to which they are entitled.

SUMMARY

Presently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not develop unemployment statistics on a state-by-state basis for Vietnam-era veterans, however they do develop this data on a national basis each month. Their findings indicate that the "declining" economy has hit Vietnam-era veterans particularly hard. The October 1981 survey results found that there were 502,000 Vietnam-era veterans unemployed. In July 1979 that number stood at 249,000. This increase represents an average of almost 10,000 Vietnam-era veterans that have been separated in their employment each month for the past 27 months. (Point of fact is that somewhere around 1,000,000 Vietnam-era veterans are among the most "brittle" members of the work force, whose employment status is an almost instantaneous reflection of even the most minute fluctuations in our economy. One hundred and ten thousand of these Vietnam-era veterans became unemployed between the September and October surveys.)

The raw numbers alone do not tell the whole story. The reality of the workplace presently is that the great majority of these veterans are in competition for suitable jobs (in both selection and retention) primarily with male non-veterans. A comparison of unemployment rates for Vietnam-era veterans and male non-veterans by age cohorts, points up the severe adverse effect of the veteran's delayed entry into the civilian labor market (and possibly other unique personal problems related to their military experience), combined with the declining or recessionary economy. In the 25-29 years-of-age category, Vietnam-era veterans' unemployment rate stood at 10.7% while for male non-veterans it was 7.2%; 30-34 years of age, 5.7% vs. 5.0%; and for 35-39 it is 5.2% vs. 4.3%.

We realize that trying to apply such statistics directly to our situation here in North Carolina may be unrealistic. But it is likely that the differentials remain, in proportion to North Carolina's unemployment rates for male non-veterans. Compared to his non-veteran comtemporary, the Vietnam-era veteran is still the relative newcomer in the work force, so when cuts or lay-offs come, if they come, the axiom remains "last in - first out".

Employment has been, and remains, a significant problem for these veterans; and while the problems may best be uncovered from a national perspective, the solutions are best addressed in the community. These veterans were once asked to work for us all, "in the National Interest". It remains in the best interest of this nation, this state, and our communities that they be afforded every reasonable opportunity to work again with the stability that appropriate, effective skill training can afford them.

The Department of Defense has set the number of American soldiers killed or missing in action and presumed dead at 57,709. Over 51,000 Vietnam-era veterans have died since leaving the military, which many health professionals believe is largely an indicator of the failure of our social and political systems to meet the needs of these veterans.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS
AGED 25 TO 39 YEARS, BY AGE AND RACE
YEARS 1980-81

(Numbers in Thousands)

Employment Status and Age	Total		1981 Average	
	1980 Average	1981 Average	White	Black and Other
Veterans				
Total, 25 to 39 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,272	7,315	6,572	723
Civilian labor force	6,997	7,036	6,358	678
Employed	6,577	6,599	5,986	607
Unemployed	420	437	366	71
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.2	5.8	10.5
25 to 29 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,713	1,486	1,290	196
Civilian labor force	1,612	1,386	1,217	169
Employed	1,451	1,249	1,107	142
Unemployed	161	137	110	27
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.9	9.0	16.0
30 to 34 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,574	3,325	3,005	320
Civilian labor force	3,461	3,217	2,921	296
Employed	3,285	3,032	2,764	268
Unemployed	176	185	157	28
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.8	5.4	9.5
35 to 39 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,985	2,504	2,277	227
Civilian labor force	1,924	2,433	2,220	213
Employed	1,841	2,318	2,120	197
Unemployed	83	115	99	16
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.7	4.5	7.5
Nonveterans				
Total, 25 to 39 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,475	16,347	14,222	2,125
Civilian labor force	14,701	15,489	13,619	1,870
Employed	13,817	14,508	12,863	1,645
Unemployed	884	981	756	225
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	5.6	12.0
25 to 29 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,082	7,394	6,489	905
Civilian labor force	6,696	6,974	6,188	786
Employed	6,197	6,448	5,775	673
Unemployed	499	526	413	113
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.5	6.7	14.4
30 to 34 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,596	5,225	4,510	715
Civilian labor force	4,392	4,976	4,339	637
Employed	4,154	4,683	4,119	564
Unemployed	238	293	220	73
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.9	5.1	11.5
35 to 39 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,797	3,728	3,223	505
Civilian labor force	3,613	3,539	3,092	447
Employed	3,446	3,377	2,969	408
Unemployed	147	162	123	39
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.6	4.0	8.7

Source: Employment and Earnings, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2

VETERAN POPULATION - U. S. TOTALS

	1970 Census	1977	1978	1979	1981
Total Veterans	28,112,500	29,884,000	29,984,000	30,072,000	30,118,000
Vietnam Era	4,503,800	8,476,000	8,734,000	8,910,000	9,015,000
Korean Conflict	4,702,300	5,926,000	5,897,000	5,866,000	5,826,000
World War II	13,324,760	13,131,000	12,902,000	12,674,000	12,422,000
World War I	1,587,600	755,000	667,000	594,000	521,000
Other Veterans	3,994,040	1,696,000	1,784,000	2,028,000	4,053,000

Veterans Administration

Table 3

AVERAGE AGE OF VETERANS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

U. S. TOTALS

Average Age, All Veterans	48.0
Vietnam	32.6
Korean Conflict	48.8
World War II	60.0

Source: Annual Report, Veterans Administration

Table 4

NORTH CAROLINA VETERAN POPULATION

	1960	1970	1975	1978	1981
Total Population	4,556,200	5,084,400	5,451,000	5,577,000	5,874,400
Veterans Population	464,000	589,000	615,000*	621,000*	621,000*
Percent of Total	10.2	11.6	11.3	11.1	10.6

U. S. Bureau of Census
* Veterans Administration

Table 5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED VETERANS BY OCCUPATION IN NORTH CAROLINA - 1970

Occupational Category	Percent Distribution
Craftsmen & Kindred Workers	25
Nonfarm Managers & Administrators	15
Operatives; Except Transport	14
Professional, Technical and Related	12
Sales & Related	8
Clerical & Kindred Workers	7
Transport Equipment Operators	6
Service Workers	5
Nonfarm Laborers	4
Farm Managers	3
Farm Laborers	1

Source: 1970 Census

Table 6

NORTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
BY OCCUPATION IN WHICH EXPERIENCED

December 31, 1981

Occupation of Experience	D.O.T. Code	Total Active Applicants	% of Total Apps.	Total Veteran Applicants	% of Total Vet. Apps.
Total		169,015		29,715	
Prof., Tech., & Mgr'l.	0-1	14,482	8.6	4,006	13.5
Professional & Technical	000-169	8,487	5.0	2,058	6.9
Managerial Misc. Prof., Tech., & Mgr'l.	180-199	5,995	3.5	1,948	6.6
Clerical & Sales	2	28,310	16.7	3,758	12.6
Clerical	200-249	22,856	13.5	2,546	8.6
Sales	250-299	5,454	3.2	1,212	4.1
Service	3	22,883	13.5	2,356	7.9
Domestic	300-309	2,347	1.4	27	0.1
Service, Other than Domestic	310-389	8,528	3.4	671	2.3
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, & Related	4	3,552	2.1	379	1.3
Processing	5	5,362	3.2	703	2.4
Machine Trades	6	18,776	11.1	3,721	12.5
Bench Work	7	13,447	8.0	908	3.1
Structural Work	8	21,753	12.9	6,580	22.1
Miscellaneous	9	21,047	12.5	5,033	16.9
Motor Freight & Trans.	900-919	7,369	4.4	2,769	9.3
Packaging & Material Handling	92	12,696	7.5	2,060	6.9
Other Miscellaneous	930-979	712	0.4	204	0.7

Source: ESARS

Table 7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICANTS PLACED IN NONFARM JOBS
BY THE NORTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
Fiscal Year 1981

	Total	Veterans
Age	Percent Distribution	Percent Distribution
25-39	37.0	53.3
25-29	17.7	24.3
30-34	12.3	19.7
35-39	7.0	9.3
Education		
High School	38.4	52.5
Beyond High Schools	17.3	23.7
Race		
Nonwhite	45.9	37.1
White	54.1	62.9

Source: ESARS

Table 8

APPLICANTS PLACED BY WAGE RATE INTERVALS
AT NORTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
Fiscal Year 1981

	All Applicants	All Males	Veterans	Vietnam Era
$3.10 and Under	2,416	997	205	94
$3.10 - $3.34	15,272	6,944	1,527	659
$3.35 - $3.49	45,167	22,397	3,824	1,598
$3.50 - $3.99	22,777	13,956	4,565	2,134
$4.00 - $4.49	14,746	9,916	3,866	1,786
$4.50 - $4.99	6,947	4,725	1,830	940
$5.00 - $5.49	4,941	4,092	1,807	924
$5.50 - $5.99	2,461	1,979	926	502
$6.00 and Over	6,149	5,214	2,368	1,172
Average	$3.79	$3.93	$4.30	$4.39

Source: ESARS

TABLE 9

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF COMPARABLE AGE-GROUPS OF WORLD WAR II, KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA VETERANS IN U. S. AT SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES
(Includes Vietnam Era Veterans Separated Through September 30, 1979)

Period of Service and Age	Yrs. of School Completed at Separation - % of Total					
		High School		College		
	8 Years or Less	1-3 Years	4 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years or More	Median (Yrs.)
All Ages						
World War II A/	28.3	26.3	26.3	9.6	9.5	11.5
Korean Conflict	12.6	24.9	43.5	11.1	7.9	12.3
Vietnam Era	2.9	16.3	59.9	13.0	7.9	12.5
Under 20						
World War II A/	30.5	36.1	29.4	4.0	-	10.6
Korean Conflict	28.1	53.3	17.6	1.0	-	10.2
Vietnam Era	7.2	49.3	42.0	1.4	0.1	11.6
20-24 Years						
World War II A/	21.2	28.5	32.0	9.8	8.5	12.0
Korean Conflict	11.5	27.5	47.1	10.0	3.9	12.2
Vietnam Era	2.6	16.6	65.1	12.8	2.9	12.5
25-29 Years						
World War II A/	26.2	25.9	27.1	9.8	11.0	11.7
Korean Conflict	14.0	20.1	34.2	11.6	20.1	12.5
Vietnam Era	2.3	8.6	44.7	17.7	26.7	12.9
30-34 Years						
World War II A/	32.0	23.8	24.0	9.3	10.9	11.3
Korean Conflict	15.4	25.1	39.4	11.5	8.6	12.2
Vietnam Era	2.2	7.6	51.1	13.3	25.8	12.8
35 Years or Older						
World War II A/	44.8	22.5	15.3	9.7	7.7	9.7
Korean Conflict	13.4	17.1	43.8	15.4	10.3	12.4
Vietnam Era	2.9	6.2	63.9	14.9	12.1	12.6

A/ Data are based on educational level at separation of World War II enlisted men, adjusted to reflect estimated educational attainment of officers.

Source: Veterans Administration

TABLE 10

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF VIETNAM ERA VETERANS IN U. S. AT TIME OF SEPARATION
FISCAL YEARS 1965 - 1980

ALL AGES

Net Fiscal Year	Net Separations	Years of School Completed					Median (Years)
			High School		College		
		8 Years or Less	1-3 Years	4 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years or More	
	(NUMBER IN THOUSANDS)						
1965	456.0	28.3	101.5	251.3	45.5	29.4	12.4
1966	507.0	21.8	91.1	301.5	55.1	37.5	12.5
1967	533.0	19.5	105.4	318.8	55.0	34.3	12.4
1968	745.0	24.1	126.3	460.5	91.9	42.2	12.5
1969	940.0	29.9	140.9	567.6	138.2	63.4	12.5
1970	1,012.0	34.8	164.6	575.5	151.2	85.9	12.5
1971	975.0	29.5	153.3	541.5	155.0	95.7	12.6
1972	850.0	23.0	131.7	462.4	125.4	107.5	12.6
1973	594.0	13.4	85.5	346.8	80.5	67.8	12.6
1974	547.0	11.9	90.9	323.4	60.8	60.0	12.5
1975	523.0	10.3	99.7	313.3	55.9	43.8	12.5
1976	412.0	5.4	75.3	274.0	44.9	12.4	12.5
1977 A/	503.0	4.5	70.9	352.6	57.4	17.6	12.5
1978	277.0	1.4	26.6	201.4	36.0	11.6	12.5
1979	196.0	0.6	12.4	140.9	30.1	12.0	12.6
1980 B/	126.0	[4.6	]	[	121.4	]	(x)
1965-1980 B/	9,196.0 C/	1739.1			7456.9		(x)
	PERCENT D/						
1965	100.0	6.2	22.3	55.1	10.0	6.4	
1966	100.0	4.3	17.9	59.5	10.9	7.4	
1967	100.0	3.7	19.8	59.8	10.3	6.4	
1968	100.0	3.2	17.0	61.8	12.3	5.7	
1969	100.0	3.2	15.0	60.4	14.7	6.7	
1970	100.0	3.4	16.3	56.9	14.9	8.5	
1971	100.0	3.0	15.7	55.6	15.9	9.8	
1972	100.0	2.7	15.5	54.4	14.8	12.6	
1973	100.0	2.3	14.4	58.3	13.6	11.4	
1974	100.0	2.2	16.6	59.1	11.1	11.0	
1975	100.0	2.0	19.1	59.8	10.7	8.4	
1976	100.0	1.3	18.3	66.5	10.9	3.0	
1977 A/	100.0	0.9	14.1	70.1	11.4	3.5	
1978	100.0	0.5	9.6	72.7	13.0	4.2	
1979	100.0	0.3	6.3	71.9	15.4	6.1	
1980			3.7		96.3		
1965-1980 B/	100.0	[18.9	]	[	81.3	]	

(x) Not applicable.

A/ Includes Transition Quarter.

B/ Preliminary.

C/ The number of Vietnam era veterans separated between August 4, 1964 and 9/30/80 differs from the number of veterans in civil life on 9/30/80 shown elsewhere because 181,000 have died since returning to Civil Life.

C/ The percentages for "Less than 4 years of high school" in this table differ from the percentage of educationally disadvantaged obtained from the VADS file at VADPC Austin, Texas, as of 9/30/80 because former service personnel who served on active duty less than six months or whose discharges were characterized as "other than honorable" are excluded from the VADS file.

Source: Veterans Administration

TABLE 11

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF VIETNAM ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS
BY RACE AND AGE - U. S. TOTALS

	Veterans				Nonveterans			
	White		Black and Other		White		Black and Other	
Employment Status	1980	1979	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Total, 25 to 39 years								
Civilian Labor Force	6,326	6,358	671	678	12,893	13,619	1,808	1,870
Employed	5,986	5,992	591	607	12,211	12,863	1,606	1,645
Unemployed	340	366	80	71	682	756	202	225
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.8	11.9	10.5	5.3	5.6	11.2	12.0
25 to 29 Years								
Civilian Labor Force	1,406	1,217	206	169	5,936	6,188	760	786
Employed	1,283	1,107	168	142	5,539	5,775	658	673
Unemployed	123	110	38	27	397	413	102	113
Unemployment Rate	8.7	9.0	18.4	16.0	6.7	6.7	13.4	14.4
30 to 34 Years								
Civilian Labor Force	3,165	2,921	297	296	3,803	4,339	589	637
Employed	3,016	2,764	269	268	3,627	4,119	527	564
Unemployed	148	157	28	28	176	220	62	73
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.4	9.4	9.5	4.6	5.1	10.5	11.5
35 to 39 Years								
Civilian Labor Force	1,756	2,220	168	213	3,154	3,092	459	447
Employed	1,687	2,121	154	197	3,045	2,969	421	408
Unemployed	69	99	14	16	109	123	38	39
Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.5	8.3	7.5	3.5	4.0	8.3	8.7

Source: Employment and Earnings, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 12

N. C. VETERAN APPLICANTS AT JOB SERVICE OFFICES

FY 1981

	Veterans
Total Registered	85,557
Minority	26,866
Economically Disadvantaged	13,093
Female	4,243
Unemployed at Time of Registration	78,432

Source: ESARS

Table 13

N. C. VETERAN APPLICANTS AT JOB SERVICE
BY SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

FY 1981

Veterans (Total Available)	85,557
Disabled	4,809
Vietnam-Era	36,531
Special Veterans	11,673

Source: ESARS

Table 14

SERVICES TO VETERANS AT NORTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE OFFICES

FY 1981

	Veteran
New Applicants	45,747
Renewals	13,028
Individuals Counseled	6,731
Individuals Tested	5,506
Referred to Support Services	12,279
Enrollment in Training	220
CETA Institutional	169
Placed in Jobs	
Nonfarm	18,243
Farm	1,106
CETA OJT	308
Applicants in File End of FY	29,502

Source: ESARS

Table 15

VETERANS REGISTERED WITH JOB SERVICE
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1981

Total	85,557
Age	
20-24	13,208
25-44	49,907
45-54	12,823
55-64	8,426
65+	561
Race	
White	58,691
Black	25,493
Hispanic	485
American Indian and Alaskan Native	666
Educational Attainment	
0- 7	3,470
8-11	17,687
12	41,124
Over 12	23,276

Source: ESARS

Table 16

VETERAN POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

March 31, 1981

County	Total Veterans*	WAR VETERANS			
		Vietnam Era	Korean Conflict	World War II	World War I
Total	621,000	206,000	112,000	236,000	9,000
Alamance	13,000	3,940	2,360	5,490	150
Alexander	2,450	810	410	900	10
Alleghany	970	370	110	370	10
Anson	2,060	550	340	900	50
Ashe	1,780	550	290	710	40
Avery	1,460	500	240	540	30
Beaufort	3,970	1,260	620	1,640	80
Bertie	1,430	480	150	610	30
Bladen	2,140	670	380	840	40
Brunswick	2,620	860	470	1,060	50
Buncombe	20,780	5,600	4,100	8,990	500
Burke	7,910	2,660	1,330	2,860	100
Cabarrus	9,700	2,710	1,900	4,240	110
Caldwell	7,480	2,660	1,320	2,530	100
Camden	360	60	120	170	-
Carteret	5,000	1,840	950	1,920	70
Caswell	1,670	470	310	690	30
Catawba	11,920	3,700	2,210	4,580	100
Chatham	3,360	1,170	470	1,290	30
Cherokee	1,970	590	310	870	40
Chowan	1,230	350	250	520	20
Clay	630	150	120	300	10
Cleveland	8,860	3,000	1,440	3,340	90
Columbus	4,370	1,240	900	1,730	80
Craven	6,470	2,570	1,250	1,960	70
Cumberland	21,070	10,030	3,600	5,650	160
Currituck	740	210	110	380	20
Dare	1,040	290	250	540	10
Davidson	12,520	3,940	2,190	5,040	100
Davie	2,440	820	400	930	40
Duplin	4,290	1,490	700	1,600	60
Durham	17,810	6,300	2,990	6,670	260
Edgecombe	5,140	1,660	800	1,970	90
Forsyth	29,490	9,340	5,690	11,530	310
Franklin	2,180	640	330	930	80
Gaston	20,540	6,390	3,780	8,300	240
Gates	690	170	130	310	30
Graham	720	180	110	360	10
Granville	2,980	800	620	1,180	60
Greene	1,240	430	200	460	10
Guilford	39,740	12,200	7,860	15,940	450
Halifax	4,940	1,350	770	2,220	100
Harnett	5,520	2,170	820	1,760	80
Haywood	5,800	1,650	1,000	2,470	130
Henderson	6,700	2,340	1,140	2,440	200

Table 16

VETERAN POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

March 31, 1981

County	Total Veterans*	WAR VETERANS			
		Vietnam Era	Korean Conflict	World War II	World War I
Hertford	2,080	700	390	700	50
Hoke	1,400	540	240	460	20
Hyde	450	100	80	250	10
Iredell	9,730	3,020	1,850	3,730	110
Jackson	2,740	1,040	510	880	40
Johnston	6,750	2,300	1,170	2,430	90
Jones	870	260	160	330	20
Lee	3,840	1,330	680	1,420	50
Lenoir	6,110	2,040	1,040	2,420	80
Lincoln	4,020	1,170	790	1,530	50
McDowell	3,780	1,130	600	1,590	70
Macon	1,690	290	390	840	40
Madison	1,610	470	270	640	50
Martin	2,270	700	400	870	30
Mecklenburg	55,760	19,030	10,720	20,960	530
Mitchell	1,450	330	310	660	20
Montgomery	2,560	920	380	900	50
Moore	4,290	1,270	730	1,840	110
Nash	5,850	1,840	1,040	2,330	110
New Hanover	12,220	4,620	2,240	4,060	190
Northampton	1,890	630	290	700	50
Onslow	7,860	3,760	1,460	1,980	40
Orange	7,230	3,100	980	2,250	90
Pamlico	1,010	280	170	450	20
Pasquotank	2,830	890	500	1,190	50
Pender	2,140	800	280	770	50
Perquimans	740	210	130	350	10
Person	2,740	840	520	1,010	40
Pitt	8,000	3,010	1,290	2,730	100
Polk	1,760	520	280	770	50
Randolph	10,440	3,490	2,020	3,740	100
Richmond	4,310	1,130	760	1,970	80
Robeson	7,240	2,600	1,140	2,540	110
Rockingham	8,850	2,640	1,380	3,830	100
Rowan	13,720	3,780	2,710	6,060	210
Rutherford	5,600	1,600	960	2,400	110
Sampson	4,150	1,210	850	1,580	70
Scotland	3,090	1,220	490	980	20
Stanly	5,180	1,520	830	2,240	80
Stokes	2,050	640	330	810	20
Surry	6,020	1,610	1,270	2,440	80
Swain	1,000	360	190	350	30
Transylvania	2,660	890	500	990	50
Tyrell	330	10	90	190	10
Union	6,310	2,040	1,080	2,370	110

Table 16

VETERAN POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

March 31, 1981

County	Total Veterans*	WAR VETERANS			
		Vietnam Era	Korean Conflict	World War II	World War I
Vance	3,590	1,150	640	1,370	70
Wake	32,790	12,330	6,320	10,830	350
Warren	910	150	210	430	40
Washington	1,260	370	230	500	40
Watauga	2,480	920	370	870	20
Wayne	8,670	3,290	1,480	2,830	100
Wilkes	5,460	1,760	890	2,140	80
Wilson	6,200	2,150	1,040	2,220	60
Yadkin	2,920	910	550	1,100	40
Yancey	1,120	210	290	500	30

*Excludes Spanish American War Veterans.
Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Veterans Administration

TABLE 17
VETERAN AND OTHER ELIGIBLES POPULATION
1982

Job Service Office	County	Vets & Other Eligibles	Vets 1/	Other Eligibles 3/	Vietnam Era	Handicapped	Disabled 2/
Albemarle	Stanley	5,636	5,258	378	1,546	1,373	534
Ahoskie	Bertie	537	501	36	168	131	51
	Gates	134	125	9	27	71	12
	Hertford	2,214	2,066	148	690	515	200
	Northampton	201	187	14	64	47	18
	Subtotal	3,086	2,879	207	949	764	281
Asheboro	Randolph	8,655	8,075	580	2,744	1,994	792
Asheville	Buncombe	22,612	21,096	1,516	5,715	5,724	2,224
	Madison	1,745	1,628	117	418	468	182
	Subtotal	24,357	22,724	1,633	6,133	6,192	2,406
Boone	Ashe	1,946	1,816	130	554	452	176
	Avery	1,610	1,502	108	501	343	135
	Watauga	2,684	2,504	180	940	593	233
	Subtotal	6,240	5,822	418	1,995	1,388	544
Burlington	Alamance	14,091	13,146	945	4,022	3,338	1,296
	Caswell	1,812	1,690	122	481	421	163
	Subtotal	15,903	14,836	1,067	4,503	3,759	1,459
Charlotte	Mecklenburg	60,121	56,090	4,031	19,412	13,959	5,424
Clinton	Sampson	4,495	4,194	301	1,233	1,045	416
Concord	Cabarrus	10,534	9,828	706	2,769	2,589	1,005
	Rowan	738	688	50	203	179	70
	Subtotal	11,272	10,516	756	2,972	2,768	1,075
Durham	Durham	19,190	17,903	1,287	6,425	4,445	1,727
	Orange	7,784	7,262	522	3,166	1,684	654
	Subtotal	26,974	25,165	1,809	9,591	6,129	2,381
Edenton	Chowan	1,342	1,252	90	355	312	121
	Gates	671	626	45	151	173	67
	Perquimans	805	751	54	209	187	72
	Tyrrell	403	376	27	147	109	43
	Subtotal	3,221	3,005	216	862	781	313
Elizabeth City	Camden	403	376	27	63	109	43
	Currituck	805	751	54	1,881	218	86
	Dare	1,140	1,064	76	303	265	104
	Pasquotank	3,086	2,879	207	909	717	278
	Subtotal	5,434	5,070	364	3,156	1,307	511
Fayetteville	Cumberland	22,476	20,971	1,507	10,228	4,024	1,564
	Harnett	5,032	4,695	337	1,883	1,101	428
	Subtotal	27,510	25,666	1,844	12,111	5,125	1,992
Forest City	Polk	1,945	1,815	130	522	437	176
	Rutherford	6,107	5,697	410	1,630	1,497	582
	Subtotal	8,052	7,512	540	2,152	1,934	768
Franklin	Jackson	2,952	2,754	198	1,055	1,622	248
	Macon	1,879	1,753	126	293	515	200
	Swain	1,073	1,001	72	366	234	91
	Subtotal	5,904	5,508	396	1,714	2,371	539
Gastonia	Gaston	22,210	20,721	1,489	5,997	4,821	1,874
Goldsboro	Duplin	4,629	4,319	310	1,525	1,014	394
	Wayne	9,327	8,702	625	3,364	1,981	798
	Subtotal	13,956	13,021	935	4,889	2,995	1,192

TABLE 17
VETERAN AND OTHER ELIGIBLES POPULATION
1982

Job Service Office	County	Vets & Other Eligibles	Vets 1/	Other Eligibles 3/	Vietnam Era	Handicapped	Disabled 2/
Greensboro	Guilford	30,127	28,107	2,020	8,709	7,206	2,800
Greenville	Pitt	8,655	8,075	580	3,072	1,903	739
Henderson	Franklin	2,348	2,191	157	658	1,388	237
	Granville	3,221	3,005	216	815	795	309
	Person	2,952	2,754	198	859	686	266
	Vance	3,221	3,005	216	1,170	920	348
	Warren	1,006	939	67	157	281	109
	Subtotal	12,748	11,894	854	3,659	4,070	1,169
Hendersonville	Henderson	7,247	6,761	486	2,393	1,716	667
	Transylvania	2,885	2,692	193	909	686	267
	Subtotal	10,132	9,453	679	3,302	2,402	934
Hickory	Alexander	2,684	2,504	180	825	755	224
	Burke	872	814	58	272	201	78
	Caldwell	671	626	45	218	145	56
	Catawba	6,307	5,884	423	1,848	1,536	597
	Subtotal	10,534	9,828	706	3,163	2,637	955
High Point	Davidson	3,019	2,817	202	885	703	273
	Forsyth	12,883	12,019	864	572	453	176
	Guilford	1,945	1,815	130	3,733	3,088	1,200
	Randolph	2,616	2,441	175	819	595	236
	Subtotal	20,463	19,092	1,371	5,409	4,839	1,885
Jacksonville	Onslow	8,387	7,825	562	3,834	1,482	576
Kinston	Greene	1,342	1,252	90	439	296	115
	Lenoir	6,575	6,134	441	2,079	1,560	606
	Subtotal	7,917	7,386	531	2,518	1,856	721
Laurinburg	Hoke	1,543	1,440	103	554	312	121
	Robeson	403	376	27	133	87	34
	Scotland	3,355	3,130	225	1,243	717	278
	Subtotal	5,301	4,946	355	1,930	570	433
Lenoir	Caldwell	7,448	6,949	499	2,499	1,664	647
Lexington	Davidson	10,602	9,891	711	3,137	2,494	970
Lincolnton	Gaston	1,811	1,690	121	522	419	163
	Lincoln	4,361	4,069	292	1,191	1,014	394
	Subtotal	6,172	5,759	413	1,713	1,433	557
Lumberton	Bladen	2,348	2,191	157	679	530	206
	Robeson	7,448	6,949	499	2,521	1,644	639
	Subtotal	9,796	9,140	656	3,200	2,174	845
Marion	McDowell	4,093	3,819	274	1,149	1,045	406
Monroe	Union	7,515	7,011	504	2,079	1,591	619
Morehead City	Carteret	5,368	5,008	360	1,881	1,170	454
	Craven	402	375	27	131	74	29
	Subtotal	5,770	5,383	387	2,012	1,244	483
Morganton	Burke	7,716	7,199	517	2,444	1,811	704
Mt. Airy	Surry	6,576	6,135	441	1,641	1,510	584
Murphy	Cherokee	2,147	2,003	144	596	530	206
	Clay	738	689	49	157	156	61
	Graham	805	751	54	178	203	79
	Subtotal	3,690	3,443	247	331	889	346

TABLE 17
VETERAN AND OTHER ELIGIBLES POPULATION
1982

Job Service Office	County	Vets & Other Eligibles	Vets 1/	Other Eligibles 3/	Vietnam Era	Handicapped	Disabled 2/
New Bern	Craven	6,576	6,135	441	2,491	1,408	547
	Jones	939	876	63	261	218	85
	Pamlico	1,140	1,064	76	293	265	103
	Subtotal	8,655	8,075	580	3,045	1,891	735
Newton	Catawba	6,576	6,135	441	1,924	668	260
N. Wilkesboro	Alleghany	1,074	1,002	72	376	218	85
	Wilkes	5,905	5,509	396	1,797	1,388	541
	Subtotal	6,979	6,511	468	2,173	1,606	626
Raleigh	Johnston	7,313	6,823	490	2,340	1,638	636
	Wake	35,227	32,865	2,362	12,579	8,048	3,127
	Subtotal	42,540	39,688	2,852	14,919	9,686	3,763
Reidsville	Rockingham	9,595	8,952	643	2,696	2,277	884
Roanoke Rapids	Halifax	5,368	5,008	360	1,379	552	534
	Northampton	1,879	1,753	126	573	477	164
	Subtotal	7,247	6,761	486	1,952	1,029	698
Rockingham	Anson	2,281	2,128	153	564	530	206
	Montgomery	2,751	2,567	184	940	608	237
	Moore	4,697	4,382	315	1,296	1,139	443
	Richmond	4,697	4,382	315	1,160	1,201	467
	Subtotal	14,426	13,459	967	3,960	3,478	1,353
Rocky Mount	Edgecombe	5,569	5,196	373	1,693	1,310	509
	Nash	5,703	5,321	382	1,692	1,418	551
	Subtotal	11,272	10,517	755	3,385	2,728	1,060
Salisbury	Rowan	14,158	13,209	949	3,861	3,408	1,324
Sanford	Chatham	3,623	3,380	243	1,202	811	319
	Harnett	872	814	58	332	194	75
	Lee	4,160	3,881	279	1,358	983	382
	Subtotal	8,655	8,075	580	2,892	1,988	776
Shelby	Cleveland	9,595	8,952	643	3,061	2,215	860
Spruce Pine	Mitchell	1,610	1,502	108	334	390	152
	Yancy	1,274	1,189	85	219	328	128
	Subtotal	2,884	2,691	193	553	718	280
Statesville	Iredell	10,534	9,828	706	3,082	2,417	940
Washington	Beaufort	4,294	4,006	288	1,285	1,045	406
	Hyde	537	501	36	94	125	48
	Subtotal	4,831	4,507	324	1,379	1,170	454
Waynesville	Haywood	6,307	5,884	423	1,682	1,622	630
Williamston	Bertie	1,006	939	67	313	243	94
	Martin	2,482	2,316	166	710	561	218
	Washington	1,409	1,315	94	376	359	139
	Subtotal	4,897	4,570	327	1,399	1,163	451
Wilmington	Brunswick	2,818	2,629	189	878	686	267
	Columbus	4,764	4,445	319	1,264	1,170	454
	New Hanover	13,152	12,270	882	4,722	2,980	1,158
	Pender	2,348	2,191	157	815	515	200
	Subtotal	23,082	21,535	1,547	7,679	5,351	2,079
Wilson	Nash	671	626	45	188	158	61
	Wilson	6,709	6,260	449	2,183	1,528	593
	Subtotal	7,380	6,886	494	2,371	1,686	654

TABLE 17
VETERAN AND OTHER ELIGIBLES POPULATION
1982

Job Service Office	County	Vets & Other Eligibles	Vets 1/	Other Eligibles 3/	Vietnam Era	Handicapped	Disabled 2/
Winston-Salem	Davie	2,616	2,441	175	836	608	237
	Forsyth	29,927	27,920	2,007	8,956	7,096	2,758
	Stokes	2,214	2,066	148	658	546	212
	Yadkin	3,154	2,942	212	930	764	297
	Subtotal	37,911	35,369	2,545	11,380	9,014	3,504
TOTAL		674,192	629,001	45,191	211,753	155,640	60,205

1/ Computations differ from Veterans Administration because of the inclusion of veterans who served during peace time.
2/ Computations include military retirees retired for disability.
3/ Wives and widows eligible for veterans' preference.

These veteran population data are developed using the United States Department of Labor veteran definitions, which creates a much larger pool of veteran category eligibles for participation in various employment and training programs.